



Special  
Education Branch  
Ontario  
Department of  
Education

ONT  
371.909713  
OS9DE/A

**Special  
Education  
Who  
Needs  
It?**

**1972**

Mowat Block, 16th Floor  
Queen's Park  
Toronto 182



## **Emotional Disturbance: a behavioral handicap**

Students who are emotionally disturbed may demonstrate one or more of the following behavioral handicaps:

- (a) an inability to learn which cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors
- (b) an inability to maintain satisfactory inter-personal relationships
- (c) behaviour or feelings inappropriate to the situations that evoke them
- (d) a general or pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression
- (e) a tendency to develop physical symptoms, speech problems, pains or fears associated with personal or school problems

## **Hearing Impairment: a communicative handicap**

Students who are deaf have a hearing loss so severe that they cannot understand or acquire speech and language through the sense of hearing even with sound amplification. Students who are hard-of-hearing have a hearing loss that holds back the development of clear speech and language but which is not so severe as to prevent that development.

## **Learning Disabilities: a communicative handicap**

Students with learning disabilities are children with normal or potentially normal intelligence, who have learning disabilities of a perceptual, conceptual, or co-ordinative nature. They are not blind, but cannot seem to see; they are not deaf, but cannot seem to hear; they are not retarded, but cannot seem to learn.

They are impeded by a disorder in one or more of the basic intellectual processes involved in understanding or using language, which shows itself as an imperfect ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or do mathematical computations.

They have been said to have perceptual handicaps, brain damage, minimal brain dysfunction, dyslexia, developmental aphasia, et cetera.

### **Learning the Language of Instruction: a communicative handicap**

Students whose linguistic foundation does not permit them to take proper advantage of regular school instruction include children of New Canadian families, Indians, Eskimos, and disadvantaged children whose language is a non-standard form of English.

### **Gifted: an intellectual exceptionality**

Gifted students are those children who have outstanding intellectual ability or creative talent.

### **Mentally Handicapped: an intellectual exceptionality**

The mentally handicapped are children who demonstrate impaired or incomplete mental development.

The mentally handicapped child learns more slowly than others and is limited in what he can learn.

## **Physical Handicaps**

Physically handicapped students are those who are restricted in their activity because of neurological, musculo-skeletal, or other organic defects. They require special facilities and assistance.

Some physically handicapped students require these facilities and assistance because of congenital or acquired defects of development or as the result of disease or accidents.

## **Speech Impairment: a communicative handicap**

Speech impairment is evidenced by speech that is so different from normal speech that it calls attention to itself, interferes with communication, or causes emotional maladjustment arising from problems of articulation, rhythm, voice, tone, or language usage.

## **Visual Handicaps: physical handicaps**

Students who are blind cannot use vision as a major channel of learning, even after correction.

Visually impaired or partially-sighted students have visual acuity of 20/70 or less after correction, but with sufficient residual sight to rely on vision as the major channel of learning.

QP 71 - 5726

GLOBE PRINTING & LITHO LTD.

149 STERLING ROAD  
TORONTO 3, ONTARIO